

# THE

# CARMELITE

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA  
CALIFORNIA  
VOLUME II  
NUMBER 43

DECEMBER 4, 1929

FIVE CENTS

## AIRPORT PROTEST OVERRULED

The Board of Supervisors on Monday overruled a petition of protest against the inclusion of Carmel and Point Lobos in the projected Monterey Peninsula Airport District and by a resolution which carried unanimously ordered that the proposal shall go before the voters with the boundaries remaining as originally fixed. January twenty-first was fixed as the date for the special election.

Seventy signatures were on the petition laid before the Supervisors on Monday. Eleven of the signatures were of voters who had previously registered their protests in The Carmelite "straw vote." It will be recalled that the results of the "straw vote" as submitted to the Supervisors on November eighteenth showed forty-seven against and none in favor of the inclusion of Carmel and Point Lobos in the proposed district. The original petition requesting the formation of the district bore fifty-three signatures of Carmel residents.

Immediate construction of a detention home was urged in a letter addressed to the Supervisors by the County Federation of Women's Clubs. The meeting was informed that the architect's plans have not been completed, and with reference to the location of the home nothing definite had been decided.

## "THE GREEN ROOM"

Dene Denny and Hazel Watrous have taken a lease on the space formerly occupied by the Pine Cone Press in the De Yoe building. The front section of this space will be used for a display and salesroom of modern decorative arts, including the embroidery work of Emma Waldvogel and certain exhibits from the Bau Haus in Dessau.

The large open space in the rear will be known as "The Green Room" to which will be transferred the activities of the Denny and Watrous studio on Dolores street. Here will be seating capacity for small audiences and wall space for significant textile and decorative art exhibitions.

## MAKE THE BOSSES GOVERN OPENLY

PRESIDENT HOOVER, a Californian himself in a political way, having looked us all over for the business boss of the state, to come and meet with the other business bosses of the country, chooses Herbert Fleishacker. Why not second that nomination and run Mr. Fleishacker for Governor? That would put California in the lead (after the President) in the movement to merge our political with our actual government. It would only be recognizing formally the position the banker has held actually; he is a boss of bosses, governors, legislators, anyhow.

And he would prefer being an irresponsible ruler. But that's the point of our motion.

We have observed that business bosses who are put in high office will not do themselves what they feel quite free to ask their political agents to do (and not do). Boss Odell of New York State tried to get Governor Roosevelt to approve a big water deal against New York City. T. R. refused, finally, and Odell became governor. The water grabbers were sure, of course, that their agent would pass their scheme. And he would not.

"Not on your life," he said, and to clear up their bewilderment, he added: "It's one thing to ask another man to raise hell, but to do it yourself—no, see, that's another proposition entirely."

The Carmelite hasn't much power, but we can in our amused impotence, promote as a policy the idea of dragging out into the light the business bosses of our political governors by nominating them for the offices they influence. We are sure, in this case, for example, that Herbert Fleishacker, as Governor of California, would feel bound by his intelligence, honor, and the limelight, to stop some of the business he gets other governors to do, and further other businesses which he now gets his agents to block. He might even see, what he has probably never imagined the State of California as a whole, and if he did, he would certainly realise that the biggest, hardest, best business in it, is not his bank or a power company or a railroad; it might fascinate his genius to realise that the biggest, best, hardest and finest business in California is that of the State. Just as Herbert Hoover is finding out that the biggest, most mishandled business in the United States is that of the United States.

Great things are happening in this country. Let's go along with them. L. S.

## COUNCIL MEETING

The City Council will meet in regular monthly session at the town hall this evening at seven-thirty.

It is understood that the business of the meeting will be confined to routine matters and that pending questions pertaining to the fire department and the proposed town hall will not be taken up.

## THE BOY SCOUTS

Ways and means of furthering the Boy Scout movement in Carmel were discussed at a meeting held last night in the auditorium of Sunset school. Sponsoring the meeting were the troop committee—O. W. Bardarson, Ed Burnham, W. L. Overstreet, William Veatch and C. A. Watson—working in conjunction with Frank Sheridan.



## Around Town . .

Carmel exiles are coming back. Ann Dare writes that she and Peter Davies are enjoying music in the South so much that they will stay in Glendale until March, but that they are coming back for a short time in December "to see Carmel again." The Flavins are planning to be home by Christmas. And now comes word from Una Jeffers that the Jeffers family have booked passage from England for December tenth. The original plan had been for the family to stay abroad for a year, "but we begin to think we've seen enough," writes Mrs. Jeffers, from Saint Ives, Cornwall. They have motored all over Ireland, Scotland and England. Carmel will see them again on New Year's Day.

■ ■

Miss Tilly Polak entertained the Moroni Olsen Players and a group of friends at a delightful after-theatre party on Friday evening. Socially as well as dramatically the Players have been warmly welcomed in Carmel.

■ ■

At the Dickinson's spread, the warmth and hospitality of a large tea-party gathered together for no purpose but fun. Edith Dickinson, down from Mills for Thanksgiving, poured tea and coffee interchangeably and indistinguishably. Elsa Blackman, also down for the holidays, brought her father. Mr. Skene stole unobtrusively in, a mere relative. Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Martin occupied the sofa and insisted on getting their own tea (in our day an elder never let slip an opportunity to be waited on by a "younger and sillier.") Miss Morewood, who is holidaying in Carmel from her arduous work with the Juvenile Court under Dr. Miriam van Waters in Los Angeles, discussed juvenile delinquents with Miss Winter. Mrs. Schoeninger and Mrs. Dickinson took them and the conversation on into the detention home.

Mr. Dickinson took selected parties to view his new toy, a vibrator. In turn Mr. Schoeninger, Mr. Steffens, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Bertha Wardell, were shown its advantages.

"You see how it changes one's contours," exclaimed the owner dramatically. "I put it on my calf and it changes the shape of my leg."

"Why not try putting it on brains?" asked Mr. Steffens. "Maybe it would change people's minds."

■ ■

Mr. Kent Clark and his family were in Carmel over the holidays. "Our Packard," said Mrs. Clark, "has had a child. Kent is coming down in it." And there was Mr. Clark in a neat little black Ford roadster with yellow wheels. Sunday

morning he was dusting papa-car as usual although he is now a hotel-owner in his own right. Mr. Clark has bought a San Francisco hotel and given up his position as manager of the Sir Francis Drake.

■ ■

"Stage settings and costumes designed by Hazel Watrous; costumes executed by the Waldvogel Studio." These lines on the program of "The Makroupos Secret" will tell a part of the Peninsula's share in the Moroni Olsen Players' newest production when it goes on tour next month. The play is now in rehearsal at the Studio of the Golden Bough—the erstwhile Playhouse.

■ ■

Mrs. Frances Hollister of Santa Barbara is on a visit to her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Coblenz, in their new house on San Antonio.

### W. I. L. MEETING

The Carmel branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is fortunate in having as one of its members Miss Anne Martin, who is so intimately connected with the heart of the movement. At the International Congress held at Prague last August, she headed one of the most important commissions, that on "Future Work."

Next Sunday evening, at the regular meeting of the Carmel branch, to be held at Pine Inn, Miss Martin will tell of the work of the Prague Congress, outlining the progress and future plans of representative women leaders banded together in the interest of world peace. The president of the Carmel branch has expressed the hope that all members will be present to hear Miss Martin and to share in the enthusiasm and inspiration she has brought from the Congress.

Commencing at eight o'clock the meeting is open to the public and all who are interested are invited to attend. Next Sunday evening's gathering will afford a particularly good opportunity to learn what the organization stands for and what it is accomplishing in behalf of world peace.

### SCHOOL DANCE

It was an unqualified success—the dance sponsored by the Carmel Parent-Teachers Association in Sunset school auditorium Saturday evening.

The village elders were conspicuous by their absence, many having previous and more pressing engagements, but their financial support, in purchasing tickets, was most appreciated. It was an evening for youth; and the younger set were there in full force, and from all indications had a marvellous time dancing to the gay tunes of Ken Lyman's orchestra.

Two specialty numbers were presented by the Carmel School of Dancing, under the direction of Willette Allen and Hil-

THE CARMELITE, December 4, 1929

dreth Masten. The first was a Grecian dance, beautifully done, with Jane Hopper, Eleanor Watson, Ruth Whiffin, Elaine Legere, Willette Allen and Hil-dreth Masten; the second, a Dutch dance, quaint and colorful, with Eleanor Watson as the little Dutch girl and Ruth Whiffin as the boy. Dorothy Woodward was accompanist for both numbers.

Patrons and patronesses were Messrs. and Mesdames Frank Sheridan, Herman Bullock and O. W. Bardarson, and Mesdames Joseph Schoeninger, James Hopper, Vera Millis and Louis Levinson.

Mrs. Grace Drake presided at the cider jug, which proved to be a most popular corner.

Louis Levinson was a most successful and jovial door-keeper.

### REMINDER

Fenton Foster and the Carmel Glee Club appear this (Wednesday) evening at the Community Church in a program of negro spirituals.

As the evening has been arranged as a means of aiding the church's finances, there will be a silver offering.

## The Woman's Club . .

Calendar for remainder of December.

Meetings at the Girl Scout house.

11th—Current Events section, ten o'clock.

17th—Bridge section, two o'clock.

18th—Book section, ten o'clock.

19th—Music section, ten o'clock.

The Garden section will meet at the home of Mrs. Samuel Barling on North Casanova street, December twelfth, at ten o'clock.

■ ■

### THE STATE FEDERATION

Combining the November and December regular monthly meetings, the executive board of the California Federation of Women's Clubs will convene on Saturday, December seventh, at the Western Women's Club building, San Francisco, for an all-day meeting with Mrs. William W. Slayden, state president, in the chair.

A report will be presented from the General Federation Fund Plan committee recently appointed by the state president. Mrs. John H. Merrill will submit a report of the committee appointed to define the work of state department and division chairman. For discussion there will be a resolution pertaining to the use of steel traps in the capture of fur-bearing animals. The state chairman of community welfare will present the plan of an essay contest on "The Right Use of Leisure," which is being fostered by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.



## HOROWITZ ON THE COAST

Vladimir Horowitz, who is to be heard at the Theatre of the Golden Bough on December fourteenth in the opening concert of the Music Society series, will make three appearances in San Francisco prior to his Carmel engagement.

As guest soloist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra next Friday afternoon at the Curran Theatre, with Alfred Hertz conducting, Horowitz will play the Tchaikovsky Concerto. On Sunday afternoon, again with the Symphony, he will perform Brahms' B flat Concerto. The remainder of this pair of concerts will be identical, Hertz conducting Strauss' "Don Juan," Georg Schumann's "Dance of the Nymphs and Satyrs," and the "Chaconne" of Bach.

On Tuesday evening, December tenth, Horowitz will play at the Scottish Rite Hall in San Francisco.

In bringing Horowitz to the Golden Bough, the Music Society is effectively placing Carmel on a parity with the leading concert centers of the country. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have heard the youthful Russian pianist this year and last, but no community comparable in mere size to Carmel has had such rich musical fare.

## CONTEMPORARY MUSIC IN SAN FRANCISCO

Dene Denny is at work on her program for a concert principally of modern Russian compositions to be given in San Francisco on December seventeenth.

Miss Denny's forthcoming recital is the third in a series arranged by the New Music Society of California and held at the Galerie Beaux Arts, 166 Geary Street. Imre Weisshaus plays tomorrow evening, December fifth, in a joint program with Helen Engle Atkinson, violinist, and Dorothy Passmore, cellist. Arthur Hardcastle, pianist, opened the series on November twenty-sixth.

Admission is without charge to members of the New Music Society; for the general public, tickets are one dollar.

## AT THE PASADENA PLAYHOUSE

"The Blue Bird," by Maurice Maeterlinck, depicting the eternal search of the soul for happiness will be staged at the Pasadena Community Playhouse beginning December nineteenth.

Two child stars from filmland, Phillippe De Lacey and Anita Louise, have been secured to play the roles of Tytyl and Mytyl the poor children who deprived of their own Christmas go out with the witch in search of happiness.

Janis Muncis, Russian artist and former director of the Art Theatre at Riga, has prepared settings making a veritable fairyland of the Playhouse, a land of make-believe sure to delight the children and astonish their elders.

# V L A D I M I R H O R O W I T Z

## P I A N I S T

THEATRE OF THE GOLDEN BOUGH, DECEMBER FOURTEENTH  
AUSPICES OF THE CARMEL MUSIC SOCIETY

## P R O G R A M

Organ Prelude and Fugue, D major . . . . . Bach  
(Arranged by Busoni)

Capriccio : . . . . . Scarlatti

Two Intermezzi, Op. 118, 119 . . . . . Brahms

Scherzo, F Minor . . . . . Brahms

## Intermission

Ballade, G minor

Two Mazurkas

Impromptu, A-flat major

Etude, F major

Valse Brillante . . . . . Chopin

Gavotte

Suggestions Diaboliques . . . . . Prokofieff

Sonetto del Petrarca No. 123 . . . . . Liszt

Virtuoso Variations on Two Themes of "Carmen" . . Bizet-Horowitz



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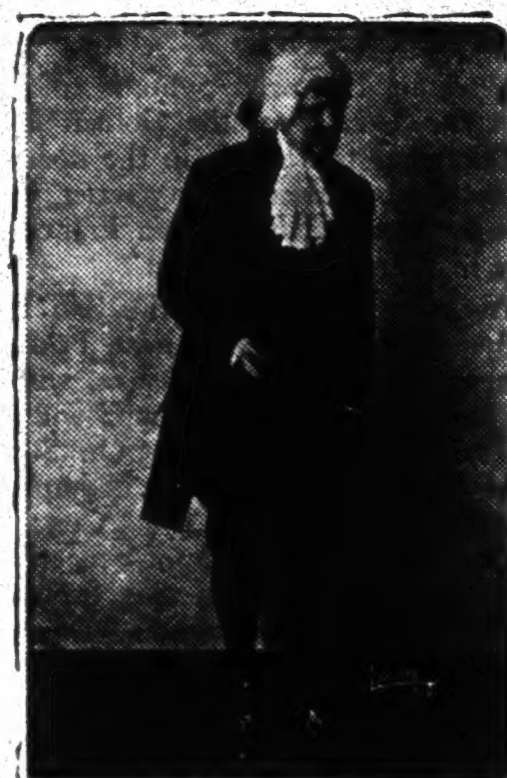
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MORONI OLSEN AS PIDERET

**"TWELVE THOUSAND"**

A fine, vigorous play, Bruno Frank's "Twelve Thousand," well justifying the good opinion of it held abroad and in the cities of our own Northwest where the Moroni Olsen Players have performed it. A well-nigh perfect ensemble presented it at the Theatre of the Golden Bough last Friday evening.

Smoothness, ease and grace of manner, resonance and fine modulation of the voices, emphasis where that was indicated, restraint where that was required—I do not know of an acting group in this country that could acquit itself so well of a difficult and unusual play.

Evenness of performance? I can write better of this when I have to see this Friday's presentation of the same play. For, of course, I am going again, and so are many others of last Friday's audience. Bruno Frank has handled what might have become a heavy political situation with lightness and grace, packing his play with delightful humor, sometimes subtle, sometimes broad.

In the role of Piderit, a princeling's secretary, Moroni Olsen gave us a finished and stimulating performance. The leading woman of the company, Janet Young, incidentally the only woman in the play, was altogether charming. It will be a joy if this company returns to Carmel in repertory next spring.

As usual, Monterey and Pacific Grove's representation in the first-night audience was conspicuous for its almost complete absence. That will doubtless be remedied this Friday night, when the repetition of the play is practically assured of a capacity house.

After the second performance a more extended review will be forthcoming.

If you did not see "Twelve Thousand," whatever your reason, unless it was that you don't like plays at all, go to see it this Friday. If you can get in.

**LAST TIME...THIS FRIDAY**

**MORONI OLSEN**  
**PLAYERS**

IN

**TWELVE**  
**THOUSAND**

8:15

**THEATRE of the GOLDEN BOUGH**



**"VERBUM SAP"**

The "Peninsula Herald" has set aside a column for its staff to play in. Any of them can say what he pleases there and it is notable that the writers of the paragraphs don't seem to care what they write about. Nor do we, the readers, as we read that column. Our pleasure is in the sense we get that their pleasure is in the writing; not the topic or the idea, but in arranging the words and sentences into shape. Art.

Albert J. Nock, a stylist, who was editor of "The Freeman," a weekly which privately boasted that "anyhow we print English," this master writer used to describe one of the famous old humorists as sitting at his desk in a corner and as he wrote, laughing aloud and slapping his knee with delight in his own work. "And that," said Nock, "is the only way to write—to enjoy yourself and your play." Ella Winter says that she saw Bernard Shaw enjoying himself at the Malvern Theatre this summer; laughing at his own plays as he watched them, the most fascinated of the spectators.

An inspiring picture, that, and the other of Nock's, examples of wise, old, honest artists unashamed to manifest their joy in their own art. Did you ever think what a bully newspaper that would be which was written by a staff of writers who did not work for wages or to get done, however dutifully, but by a lot of artists, or would-be writers, who wrote with such enjoyment that the reader got not only the news, complete, but the art of it all, the humor, the gayety or the tragic sense—the personalities of the artists themselves.

One reader of the solid old "Herald"

wishes that all the staff will practice in that play-column until they all achieve the audacious effrontery to write themselves shamelessly into their writing and then dare to pour out all over the paper. For art is not a thing-apart, as they think so often in Carmel; it is something to put into the day's work, into everything we do.

L. S.

**UNCHANGING SCENE**

In 1887 Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British diplomat and for many years in the British embassy at Washington, wrote:

A New York "machine politician" told me there was only one class of men who couldn't be bribed and that was the poorest. "You could get Jay Gould, but you couldn't get that man" (pointing to a car driver), "he's a follower of Henry George." As far as the rich are concerned by this state of things their life becomes intolerably dull. They are separated from the poor by so deep a gulf that they have no influence as politicians or as employers of labor or as landlords. As the chief enjoyment derived from money seems to be power they have to go to Wall Street to find a field for ambition. They can't be rich enough. And with all this they are intolerably dull. The young men, if born rich, become drunkards. Perhaps this is exaggerated, but all the same nobody can deny that it is the dullest country in the world to be rich in and the bitterest perhaps to be poor in.

—From "The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice," edited by Stephen Gwynn. (Houghton Mifflin).



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# THE CARMELITE

CARMEL · BY · THE · SEA  
CALIFORNIA

Edited and published weekly by  
J. A. Coughlin at the Seven Arts  
Building, Carmel-by-the-Sea, California.  
Printed by the Carmel Press

Entered as second class matter February  
21, 1928, at the Post Office at Carmel,  
California, under the act of March 3, 1879

Subscription rate, two dollars the year  
foreign, three dollars:  
five cents the copy

## Let's See Now ..

by LINCOLN STEFFENS

MOST of the arguments for and against a new and better jail go over our heads. Too altruistic. There are selfish reasons why we are and you should be for this proposition. We might any of us land in jail some day. It seems never to occur to the nice people who are opposing a nice jail that nice people have to enter one now and then. They talk as if the jail were only for "bums" and honest or avowed criminals. "You don't want to make it too pleasant for prisoners," they say. "A jail is after all for punishment." Just as if people like us had nothing to fear; as if justice will never be done. They are wrong, these cheerful pessimists. Lots of nice people are going to jail these days and more are driving, fast, toward justice. Sinclair, the oil magnate, is a nice man and no doubt he thought he had no personal interest in prison reform. He was wrong, you see, and now Mr. and Mrs. Pantages are in the way of finding out that they should have given some attention while there yet was time to the condition of the jail in their county and to that of our state penitentiaries. Their hindsight should be our foresight.

The trouble was, of course, that while those nice people were committing crimes they never thought of themselves as criminals. And so with most of us. We may be doing a few wrong and felonious things, but we do not—we cannot—think of ourselves as felons; not in the criminal sense; not in the sense that we might be caught and sent up. We understand the crimes that we commit ourselves. We have taken a drink with awfully nice people who had no conscientious conception of the fact that their possession of bootleg gin was a crime. A judge and an army officer, both of high degree, who regarded us as "radical" (and therefore lawless) were shocked one night when we refused a cocktail on the ground that we had sworn to uphold the constitution. They

were about to put aside their own drinks also when we took pity on them, confessed genially that we too were sometimes perjurers and lawbreakers, and offered as a toast of fellowship "Here's to crime!" One of the blessings of prohibition is that it shows so many of us that we are petty criminals. And think of all those of us who drive cars over and beyond the wise limits of the speed statutes, risk killing children and pedestrians, and otherwise defy, evade, and break the laws of our country. We don't expect to be caught, of course; we are careful to look out for the speed cop. We are not criminals. No sheriff has photographed our honest faces and taken our crooked fingerprints.

The startling truth is, that the people we call criminals behave in the same way and similarly fix it up with themselves. The first time a street-walker is arrested on a charge of prostitution, she is insulted. She is not a prostitute; she thought of herself as a young woman in such dire need that she was driven into the streets. There are keepers of bawdy houses who think of themselves sincerely as respectable women running respectable houses. Thieves often regard themselves as fellows temporarily hard-up, who have to get enough to live on until they can find work. Murderers have been hanged who saw themselves as human beings who happened, under an emotional stress, to kill somebody; not as murderers. Criminals are, psychologically and logically, a good deal like the rest of us. They seem to think that a man or a boy or a girl, or even a lady, can commit a crime and not be a criminal; that a man, as well as a gentleman of leisure, can be taking an idle, aimless walk along the road or loaf around town, without being a "bum." It takes a lot of hard work by a lot of policemen, judges and jailers to make a human being accept himself as, say, a categorical burglar. Sometimes it occurs to us that maybe this is right; maybe there are no categorical nice people and no categorical felons.

Anyway, there are nice people, like criminals, who walk all over the constitution and laws of their country without ever admitting to themselves that they are liable to go to jail and, therefore, interested in having a nice jail to go to. It is this which is changing; it is this that we would speed up a bit: the self-conviction that we are all passing and breaking so many laws that we should and possibly some day may get caught and detained. We are not now urging obedience to law. Let the law win, if it can, the respect of all law-abiding citizens. Our present contention is that laws will continue to be violated, especially good laws, by especially good citizens and their children, till the police, the courts, and the legislators reach higher and higher up with their enforcement and, despairing of the efficacy of fines, try a little and then a little more of prison sentences to jail for us nice people and our offspring.

THE CARMELITE, December 4, 1929

And, no, we are not going now to invite nice people to lower their sense of superiority and confess themselves in the criminal class. It would be nicer of them to use their superior intelligence and their own experienced insistence upon being human beings, even though actually in jail, to understand that hardened criminals may be also only human beings in trouble.

And so provide. In anticipation of the rude time when some of us or our wives, or our children, may be locked up for fast driving or illegal drinking, or perjury, or bribery, theft or murder, let us prepare for ourselves a nice jail fit for the best of us.

■ ■  
THERE is the tradition of hospitality, too, to consider. It is imaginable that nice, desirable visitors from other, more criminal places, like San Francisco or Los Angeles, may be held over in our jail at Salinas. If it were a clean, comfortable, healthy jail, with a nice, politic jailer, our guests might get such a pleasant impression from the little they see of our county that they would, when released, or out on bail—look farther and see and buy real estate, settle among us and join with us in our efforts for more and better prisons and—everything nice.

■ ■  
AND law-breakers are often desirable people with initiative, pep, imagination and humor; they will take a chance. Whereas respectable, law-abiding people are apt to be contented conservatives, against all change, all improvements.

■ ■  
BY the way, the respectable classes in other Spanish countries do not call themselves "nice people"; their modest phrase for their proud pretensions is "decent people," which is very decent of them.

■ ■  
WHICH brings us back to our point of departure: if all the proud, superior voters that are only decent; if all the respectables that are only nice law-breakers; if all the good citizens that might, if caught, get justice—if we would all work and vote for a decent jail, that proposition would go over with a whiz.

### EXCLUSIVENESS

Alexander Wollcott tells an amusing Shavianism in "Collier's." Shaw was called upon to make a speech after the first performance of a new play. As he stepped before the curtain: "Shut up, Shaw, your play's rotten," shouted a bellicose voice from the gallery. "You and I know that," answered Shaw quickly, "but who are we among so many?"



## Between You and Me

By the Lamp-post

A year ago The Carmelite told of the trial for obscenity of a number of books imported into this country by a Baltimore bookseller. One of them was "Daphnis and Chloe," translated from the Greek of Longinus by George Moore. This book has now been acquitted by nine judges in New York. Its trial was remarkable for the fact that it was the first time in the history of the United States that the testimony of a psychiatrist was asked for and taken at a book trial.

■ ■

"Journey's End," the war play so successfully produced by Maurice Browne and now being played in five countries, was broadcast in England on Armistice Day. Very few cuts were made, and the author, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, said it was "Infinitely closer to the real thing than the talking film being made at Hollywood." He added:

"The American film people are very shy. They will not use the word 'Boche' for fear of offending the large German population in the States. And this though the German performance, which I attended in Berlin, retained the word 'Boche' wherever I had used it.

"Because of the censor in this and other countries, the film version also cuts out the word 'bloody' every time it occurs. I need hardly say that I have never used this epithet merely to cause a sensation. In a play about soldiers there are many occasions when an intensive adjective can hardly be omitted.

"You will find that the latest edition of the book contains almost twice as many 'bloodies' as the first. I noticed that in the heat of the action the actors found the word rising spontaneously to their lips. When it was dramatically in character I kept it."

■ ■

An armistice story from England:

An advertisement of "All Quiet on the Western Front," the widely read war book by Erich Remarque, and "July 1914," by Emil Ludwig, was sent to three newspapers in England, the Conservative "Times" and "Observer" and the Labor "Daily Herald." It was refused by the "Times" and the "Observer."

The advertisement contains, besides the titles of the books, a design of a figure in a gas mask, with skeleton hands grasping a bayonet. It was the work of a well-known poster artist in England, E. McKnight Kauffer. The "Daily Herald" enquired at the two newspaper offices their reason for refusing the poster. The

## A Poem by Helen Hoyt . . .

### FOREST FIRE

Quick was the kindling of those torches,  
On quick feet went the flames—  
Up the sides of the steep hills,  
Along the brittle ridges,  
Through the slow canyons,  
Into all the crevices of being:  
Searching the veins of trees,  
Burrowing in the tree hollows,  
Gnawing at the bark of the trees,  
Through the thick bark to the heart,  
The pith at the heart of thick trunks,  
Till the trees burst open their wounds,  
Flowing with molten blood of red fire,  
Corrosion of fire that flows  
Back into its own red mouth of hot desire.  
The wood longing to burn, the cells of the wood  
Crying out to the fire, the lust of the fire  
Answering the thirst of the wood; the wood-fibre  
Seized in the mouth of the flames' desiring,  
Drunk down by the fire-lips; the fire in the wood's lap  
Consumed, as the river is consumed in the sea.

St. Helena, California

—Helen Hoyt

"Times" would give no reason, the "Observer" said: "It was too gruesome."

The artist, Mr. Kauffer, remarked:

"Certainly the design is gruesome. So is war.

"The purpose of such books as 'All Quiet on the Western Front' is to show people that war is gruesome, and it was my intention to express that purpose in my design."

■ ■

The Sunday "Examiner" recently gave prominence to an article on the classes of Imre Weisshaus in Appreciation of Contemporary Music. The first of these class-recitals was held in Carmel, where its success encouraged the young composer to start them in other cities. In the course of his article, Redfern Mason, music critic of the "Examiner," says:

"Should a pianist express his own personality, or should he simply be the instrument through which the message of the composer is, so to speak, delivered?

"Imre Weisshaus, who is both composer and pianist, longs for some impersonal art in which what we hear shall be Beethoven or Bach or Bartok, without the interposition of any disturbing go-between . . . . .

"As the poet Heine pointed out, there is something ingenuous in genius. It builds better than it knows . . . . .

"But there is virtue in Mr. Weisshaus's position. He has seen so much pretentious ignorance in the quasi interpretations of masterpieces that are foisted on the public by musicians and their verbal explainers, that he wishes to brush away

the whole accretion of legend and false sentiment and get down to the bedrock of truth.

"I lecture against lecturing," exclaims Weisshaus. For him the music is the thing and, the other day, before a little group of music lovers, he tried to find music in its quiddity—its 'what-ishness,' if you like the term better. He played Hindemith and asked his hearers what it did to them. At first they found unrest in it, then form and, modo Socratico, Weisshaus asked his hearers on what they based their impressions.

"It was a fine way of piercing the bubble of vague impressionism.

"Then he played the composition again. If there had been time he would have played it a third time.

"The speaker was tilting against book-worms, who read about Monteverdi and Frescobaldi in Grove or Riemann, acquire a sort of learned ignorance and, while they may not know a note of the composer's music, pose as aesthetic pontiffs.

"More power to the young fellow's elbow. The right understanding of music is the love of it . . . . ."

■ ■

"Mishkin," Mrs. Fraser's diminutive canine appendage, was running about the Fraser looms in unseemly show of emotion the other day. "Lie down, Petunia," called her mistress.

Now why Petunia? Surely if we must go to botany for zoological epithets, Scarlet Pimpernel would be more in accord with "Mishkin's" size and sins.



## SEASON OF DRAMA AT THE GOLDEN BOUGH

(In the absence of our regular contribution on "The Theatre," we reproduce for its general interest the following statement prepared by the Director of the Golden Bough for distribution at the Moroni Olsen performances.)

The engagement of the Moroni Olsen Players in "Twelve Thousand" is an unexpected windfall. It has been made possible only through the generosity of the company's business management, the Players being in Carmel on a fortnight's vacation from their Western tour.

The company's next play, "The Makropulos Secret," now in preliminary rehearsal here, will open in January at Boise, Idaho. The return of this excellent company to Carmel in 1930 with one or

more plays out of its extensive repertory is contingent on the successful consummation of the Golden Bough's plans for a play season during the coming year.

Further stage plays after "Twelve Thousand" will be presented at the Theatre of the Golden Bough when the nucleus of a regular audience shall have guaranteed a self-sustaining season.

A season of seven plays in 1930, guaranteed to public and theatre management alike by the sale of season tickets, is offered by the Theatre of the Golden Bough. Until the regular patronage of the theatre is determined by the receipt of an adequate number of season subscriptions, no further plays will be presented. You may subscribe for your choice of four of the seven plays, at six dollars; or you may subscribe for all seven at ten dollars. You may distribute your admission privileges at your option,

THE CARMELITE, December 4, 1929

even using all your tickets on a single play, if you so desire.

The lease to Mr. Gerald Hardy for motion pictures will not be affected by the season of stage plays, excepting on the actual nights of performance.

Carmel Playhouse and Arts and Crafts Hall are now incorporated as integral parts of this Theatre project and will be known as the "Studios of the Golden Bough."

The Playhouse, to be used chiefly for professional and amateur rehearsals and for try-out plays, will be available for all purposes of community entertainment, such as concerts, recitals and lectures.

The Hall, which will be renovated throughout, will be devoted primarily to the purposes of the Children's Theatre of the Golden Bough, under the direction of Miss Blanche Tolmie, but will also be available for community purposes, including art exhibitions, dancing, parties, lectures and recitals.

The Annual Carmel Summer School of the Theatre, discontinued by the Theatre of the Golden Bough in 1926, lies ever within our hopes and may soon be included in our plans. Its resumption depends largely upon the placing of the annual subscription seasons of stage plays on a firm basis.

Season ticket subscription forms are available at the following locations: Box-offices of this Theatre and of Carmel Playhouse; Bickle's Drug Store, Staniford's Drug Store, and all Carmel hotels; Palace Drug Company (Music Department), Monterey; and Tuttle's Drug Store, Pacific Grove.

# THE SEVEN ARTS

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1929

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### SUBLIMATED VAUDEVILLE

"Chauve-Souris," the Russian "entertainment extraordinary" produced by Nikita Balieff, opens at the Curran Theatre, San Francisco, on December twenty-third for a limited engagement.

No acceptable classification has yet been found for Balieff's production with its swift succession of burlesque, satire, musical numbers, dance ensembles, sketches and tableaux. The latest effort of the press-agent is "sublimated vaudeville."

### POETRY PRIZE

Eunice Tietjens and Witter Bynner, judges for the Poetry Society of America's Undergraduate Contest, held under the auspices of "Palms," announce that the Bynner Prize of \$150 is divided this year into three equal parts and awarded to Elder Olson (University of Chicago); Miriam Cosand (Butler University); Dorothy Bendon (Mills College). Eight other young poets received honorable mention.

Bynner offers the \$150 prize again for the coming year. Because of the fact that judges in past contests have frequently made the award to a poet who was not the first choice of any of them, Bynner will be the sole judge in 1930.



## ELLA WINTER AND G. B. S.

While in England during the summer, Ella Winter added a feather to her journalistic cap by interviewing George Bernard Shaw. It was a feat of no mean order, for the redoubtable G. B. S. is notoriously sparing in talking for publication.

Two of a series of three articles by Ella Winter, based on her conversations with the Irish genius, have appeared in the Sunday "Examiner" under copyright by the Universal Service. The interviews took place at Malvern, during the festival of Shaw's plays.

"It was the new play, 'The Apple-Cart,' that made the festival (writes Ella Winter) and that brought out and emphasized the political philosophy in all the plays—from Methuselah and Caesar's day to fifty years hence. It was a political philosopher—or rather philosopher, political and otherwise—that Shaw emerged from this cycle of his plays. Not so much as pamphleteer, propagandist, preacher, nor even dramatist, as economist, Fabian and por-trayer of a social order.

"And it was to the political philosopher, Shaw, that I wrote a note asking for a talk, in answer to which he wrote this letter:—

Dear Miss Winter—

It is impossible for me to foresee when I shall be wanted at the theater or elsewhere during this festival; but there is a reasonable prospect of my being here from ten to half-past or so to-morrow morning if you will be good enough to look in when you have done your 9:30 shopping, or whatever it is.

I do not want to be interviewed, but I should rather like to interview you on some of the points you mention. Faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW."

The typically Shavian twist in the closing paragraph suggests the trend of the conversations: G. B. S. appears to have been as much the interviewer as the interviewed. Like Shaw himself, the talk was many-sided; with Mussolini as a starting point it ranged widely over the fields of politics and economics.

Shaw's interest was caught by Ella Winter's picture of conditions in America where "they seem to be solving the social problem, to be getting the things we have always fought for in the Labor party—t h r o u g h capitalism. Workmen are getting not only food, shelter and clothing for all, but also a car and a radio."

Mass production and its relation to wage levels, and the shifting control in industry were dissected and dismissed; at length the interviewer brought the subject around to Shaw and his works.

To quote from the "Examiner" of last Sunday:

"Tell me about your philosophical men of action, Mr. Shaw," I said, leading him back to what I thought important. "You

G B S.  
by Jean Campbell

Ella Winter brought back to Carmel more than fleeting impressions from her interview with Bernard Shaw: In her baggage was a zinc impression which The Carmelite here reproduces, with due acknowledgments, first to the courtesy of Miss Winter, and through her to the "Malveria Gazette."

have so many of them in your plays—superman, the man of destiny, the Emperor of Turania—whom, I noticed, you dressed in a Fascist shirt in 'Methuselah.' You seem to have in mind a special kind of man, who can think while he is in action. Do you believe that a man can think while he is in action. Do you believe that a man can think once he has started to act?"

"I suppose," said Shaw, "most people think a bit and then act, but I can't, I can't act quickly. I have no presence of mind. It takes me twenty years of thinking before I can do something."

"Do you think that was the tragedy of Wilson?" I said. "Having made up his mind to be one of the actors in the drama of peace when he came to Paris, he could no longer listen to advice . . ."

"The trouble with Wilson," interrupted G. B. S., and the teasing smile dropped out of his face, "is that he got war-fever. At the beginning of the war, Mons, the Marne, Hill 60, young men of all countries being shot down in hundreds of thousands—people couldn't grasp it, it was too big, it was too dreadful for people to understand.

"Then came the Lusitania, and that was one small isolated event. People could grasp that, and all the vague horror that could not be definitely placed before expressed itself then. That is when Wilson got the war-fever, and it was with that war-fever that he came to Paris."

"Do you think liberalism has anything more to offer in our society today?" I asked, "or is it dead—bankrupt—the old Wilsonian liberalism. Of no use in our industrial age?"

"Now of course," he said, "it has no place; but when work has been reduced to four hours a day and people have so much more leisure, then liberalism will be useful again; for some people will always want to do certain things and other people won't want to let them."



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## State News . . .

(By arrangement with United Press)

The cost of California's state government reached a new high record of \$108,644,173 for the fiscal year just ended, an increase of eighteen million over the previous year. Governmental costs by functions are given as follows in the Controller's report:

Legislative .....	\$558,835.55
Judicial .....	984,532.19
Executive .....	48,294.90
Administrative .....	2,825,770.13
Regulative .....	3,248,107.44
Defensive .....	262,689.30
Constructive (highways, etc.) .....	25,319,205.31
Educational .....	35,997,652.91
Development (Department Agriculture, state fair etc.) .....	1,659,332.35
Protective (flood control, Benevolent .....	1,655,084.677
Curative (state hospitals, etc.) .....	5,250,090.25
Corrective .....	1,139,851.98
Penal .....	1,764,181.04
Redemption of bonds .....	1,835,000.00
Interest on bonds .....	3,863,391.80
Emergency Fund .....	593,649.95
Miscellaneous .....	15,845,002.18

According to the Controller, the annual cost of state government in California has increased seventy per cent since 1924.

Social problems facing county workers were discussed by the Association of County Welfare Executives at the semi-annual meeting in Sacramento recently. The chief items on the program were the three types of state aid, given to the aged, the blind and to children. Other subjects before the meeting were transportation of indigents, and registration of migratory families.

Detection and prevention of crime, and punishment of law-breakers cost California taxpayers \$2,904,032 during the fiscal year of 1929. Maintenance of San Quentin cost \$1,090,664 and of Folsom prison \$553,989. Boys and girls committed to the three state reformatories ran up a total cost to the state of \$1,139,851, divided as follows: Preston School of Industry, \$804,656; Whittier State School, \$413,196, and Ventura School for Girls, \$121,998.

Blind children from the state school at Berkeley, attending the University High School in Oakland, have set a scholarship record to which their more fortunate classmates might aspire. Eight of thirteen students from the school for the blind have

THE CARMELITE, December 4, 1929

their names on the honor roll at the high school.

New jails in various counties are contemplated, according to a report made to the Governor's Council, by Mrs. Anna L. Saylor, director of the Department of Social Welfare. Sheriffs and architects have asked the department for advice before building, Mrs. Saylor said. Monterey, Mendocino, Ventura and Riverside counties have sent representatives to confer with the department within recent weeks.

California doctors are constantly under the watchful eye of the Board of Medical Examiners, which is a division of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. Investigation of violators of the medical laws comprises a large part of the work of this board. Frequently the investigations require months of painstaking effort, often extending far afield. At present the board has two cases pending in Italy and another in England.

Directors of the state departments have been asked by Governor Young to submit their opinions on maximum limits to be fixed for various types of employment in the government. The governor's request follows an action by the Civil Service Commission increasing the maximum age for entrance into state service to sixty years.

A state-wide campaign for an initiative to double state funds given rural schools through the "Marin Plan" is reported to be gaining impetus. At the same time come rumors from Los Angeles that the California Taxpayers' Association may attempt to get its "County Unit Plan" on the ballot in 1930 by initiative.

These two plans are diametrically opposed. The "Marin Plan" calls for spending considerably more state money than is now used and the "county unit plan" would cut down on expenses.

Some highlights of the "Marin Plan" are:

1. State to increase appropriation from \$30 per pupil to \$60 a pupil with county's quota reduced from \$30 to \$20 a pupil.
2. All state money for teachers' salaries, county money for upkeep.
3. Effect increased interest in rural elementary schools, instead of favoring high schools and city schools.

The "County unit plan" calls for:

1. Centralizing school districts by combining some 1,200 individual administrative units into about 250 governing units.
2. Eliminating the smaller schools by providing transportation for students in outlying districts to a central school.



# NOVEMBER ADDITIONS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Groves' Dictionary of Music" is the outstanding accession to the shelves of the Harrison Memorial Library during November. Other additions include the following titles:—

## NON - FICTION

Belloc—Richelieu  
Brown—Grandmother Brown's 100 Years  
Thomas—Sea Devil's Fo'c'sle  
Woolf—Room of One's Own  
Davey—Characters and Events  
Ellis—Man and Woman  
Fisher—How to Live  
Gardner—Art Through the Ages  
Hall—Eminent Asians  
Hopper—Medal of Honor  
Keyserling—Creative Understanding  
McFee—Life of Frobesher  
Morris—Tales from Bernard Shaw  
Mukerije—Visit India With Me  
Schwat—Adolescent  
Shelton—Salt Box House  
Taylor—Australia  
Mantle—Best Plays, 1928-29  
Bates—Cure of Imperfect Sight Without Glasses  
Dewey—Art and Education

## FICTION

Erskine—Sincerity  
Glaspell—Fugitive's Return  
Hutchinson—Uncertain Trumpet  
Maxwell—Man Who Pretended  
Parrish—Methodist Faun  
Priestly—Good Companions  
Wodehouse—Fish Preferred  
Beck—Garden of Vision  
Delafield—Consequences  
Hasserman—Mauzirus Case  
Hall—Adams Breed

## MYSTERIES

Cole—Poison in Garden Suburb  
Gollomb—Subtle Trail  
Austin—Black Pigeon  
Choen—May Day Mystery  
Crofts—Purple Sickle Murder  
Friend—Gold Club Murder  
Garrett—From Dusk till Dawn  
Lincoln—Fifth Latch-key  
Magell—Who Shall Hang  
Masterman—Green Toad  
Sayers—Omnibus of Crime  
Rickard—Baccarat Club  
Connington—Grim Vengeance  
Keeler—Thieves Nights

## JUVENILE

Widdemer—Winona Series  
Horth—101 Things a Boy Can Make  
Karrick—Picture Tales from Russia  
More Picture Tales from Russia  
Still More Picture Tales  
Sanford—Little Plays for Little People  
Sugemoto—Picture Tales from Japan  
Anthony—Paddle Wheels and Pistols  
Brill—South from Hudson Bay  
Heward—Amelia Anne and the Green Umbrella  
Grandpa and the Tiger  
The Twins and Tabiffa  
Hogan—Little Black and White Lamb  
Holland—Sons of Seven Cities



"The Best Plays of 1928-1929," edited by Burns Mantle (Dodd, Mead & Co.), which has just been placed on the shelves of the Public Library, contains the following plays: "Journey's End," "Street Scene," "The Front Page," "Wings Over Europe," "Holiday," "Let Us Be Gay," "Little Accident," "Machinal," "Gypsy" and "The Kingdom of God."

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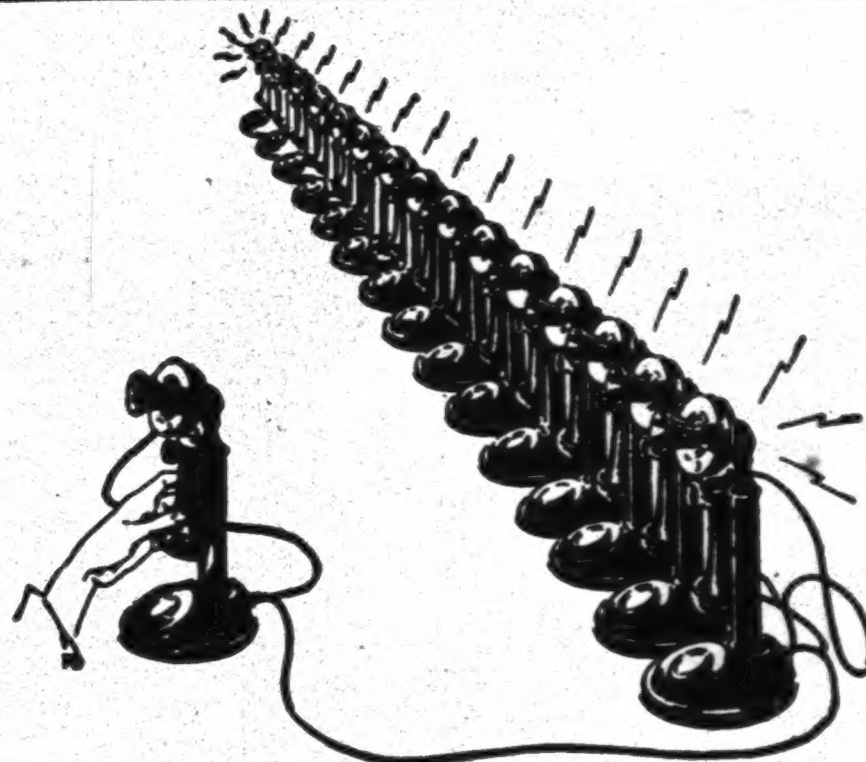
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